

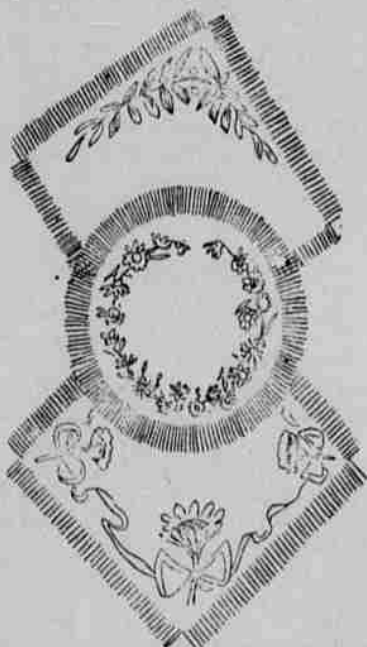
PRETTY LINEN DOILIES.

They Are More Popular This Summer Than Ever Before.

Their Numbers Have Increased Until They Are Nearly Beyond Count—Tablecloths for Luncheons Are No Longer Au Fait.

The doily is in great demand. Its numbers have increased and added unto themselves until now they are nearly beyond count. The very latest of all is the wine glass doily, and authorities declare that a full set must include all sizes and sorts from it to the big one which forms the centerpiece. But without going quite so far as that, one can set a very charming table and present an up-to-date appearance with only a part of the prescribed number.

One of the most important of all to the lucky owner of a polished mahogany board is the plate doily. In its



A TRIO OF DOILIES.

latest, most approved style it is ten inches square, is finished with a fringe and is embroidered in one corner only. When the table is laid these embroidered bits are all turned toward the center, where they decorate the cloth, and the plain portion is left free for the plate. They are really very decorative, and if you possess a dozen of them and a few caraffe doilies, besides a centerpiece, you are well supplied. The multitude of smaller ones will hardly be missed, and you can always console yourself with the thought that many object to the too great accumulation of linen bits.

The wreath and the bow-knot designs still hold sway. The former is used almost exclusively for the round doilies, and the latter is seen upon all sizes and all sorts. A charming set recently sent to a bride is all done in wreaths of different flowers, no two being exactly alike, and the whole effect is dainty in the extreme. For these only solid work is used. The flowers are necessarily

small and do not admit of the more sketchy styles. The work involved is, of course, considerable, but linen endures so well and the colors of to-day are made so lasting that it is thoroughly well worth the doing.

Ribbons and flowers combined are always charming and suggestive of the best French taste. Just now they are very popular and are rivaled only by the wreaths. Most needle workers make the ribbon solid as well as the flowers, but one clever woman has devised a rapid and effective method of her own. She first outlines the entire design, then fills the space between the lines with single cat stitching. The result is really striking and well worth the trying. The contrast between the solid flowers and the lighter ribbon is charming and novel, besides being very little work. A most successful design of the sort is of white violets tied with pale yellow ribbon, and it is seldom one gets a better result with even the most exacting work.

Luncheons promise to be popular the season through, and the bare table will be much in use both for indoor and the piazza functions. These charming bits of napery will so find a speedy demand and may well employ all one's leisure time. Linen is delightful stuff to handle in the warm summer days, and an array of well selected silks in a natty basket makes a picture not to be despised.—N. Y. Recorder.

A Recipe for Tartlets.

Mix four ounces of fine sugar and four ounces of ground almonds into a stiff paste with the yolks of two eggs; roll it out about a quarter of an inch thick, cut into rounds with a fluted pastry cutter and line some small tartlet tins with them. Fry them in a cool oven for some hours, remove and leave them to get cold and firm. Then detach them carefully from the molds, dust over with powdered sugar and fill with strawberries and cream prepared as follows: Put a pound of picked ripe strawberries into a basin with four ounces of sugar and a teaspoonful of maraschino, let them stand for an hour, then mix carefully and lightly with a gill and a half of whipped cream. Dish the tartlets on a napkin or fancy dessert paper.

The Best Furniture Polish.

An experienced cabinet-maker says that the best preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture, especially that somewhat marred or scratched, is a mixture of three parts of linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface but restores wood to its original color, leaving a lustre upon the surface. Apply with a woolen cloth and when dry rub with woolen.

Flowers in Finger Bowls.

A very pleasing table-decoration that is easily carried out throughout the summer months is the addition of flowers to the finger-bowls. Use double bowls, one large enough to hold the other, and fill the space between the two with very small blossoms. The effect of dipping the fingers into flower-encircled water is decidedly unique and agreeable.

AMERICAN LUMBER ABROAD.

It Is Sold in Every Country—Reports from United States Consuls.

One of the most valuable publications ever issued from the state department has appeared. It consists of reports from American consuls throughout the world regarding United States lumber in foreign markets. While intended primarily for the advantage of American lumber producers and shippers, the information is of unusual general interest, according to the Hartford Times. The remarkable fact is shown that the United States sends lumber to every country on the globe, and that, while in many lands the market is virtually controlled by the shippers of this country, there are still great possibilities of increased sales.

It is astonishing to learn that nearly all the building lumber imported by Africa comes from the United States; that Japan buys it, and that no other lumber enters South American ports. In Samoa four cents a foot is paid for rough Oregon pine and California redwood. Hawaii, by letting American lumber in free of duty and charging ten per cent. duty on Canadian lumber virtually prohibits the importation of the latter. Consul Mills, of Honolulu, reports that all the timber used there comes from the United States. Even the island of New Caledonia prefers pine from Washington, and pays about twenty dollars for fifty-three cubic feet. All the lumber used in Madeira comes from Maine, North Carolina and Nova Scotia; while Mexico and the West Indies rely wholly upon the United States. Australia buys a million dollars' worth every year, and would take as much more if it could be bought readily.

The great difficulty appears to be in procuring the transport of the American wood. Little is carried by American ships. The principal rivals of this country in the world's lumber trade are Canada and Norway, except in England, where Russia and Germany are competitors, and in Austria, which is supplied by countries on the Mediterranean. Austria, however, gets her staves from the United States, as do most of the other nations of Europe. More lumber from the United States than from Canada is used in Great Britain. Nearly all the spools are made of white birch of Maine. Even Oregon timber reaches England. One patriotic consul protests against selling American lumber in foreign countries, because it may ruin the forests of the United States. It appears from most consular reports that comparatively few of the countries have wooden houses on account of the great expense of lumber, and that transportation facilities alone prevent the substitution of wood for stone and similar materials. This is generally the case in tropical countries, where the woods are too hard to be profitably used for ordinary construction. From a business point of view it is shown that the American export lumber trade is still in its infancy, though American timber is probably more widely known than any other product of this country.